GROWING TIMBER WILL PAY WELL

Farmers Owning Small Tracts Will Find It Advantageous to Market Crops Together.

CASE IN NORTHWEST CITED

When Care Is Exercised In Selecting and Cutting a Woodlot May Be Made Source of Income for an Indefinite Period.

With the help of the Forest Service and the county agent, a number of farmers who live in Hangman Valley, Wash., just north of the Palouse Division of the St. Joe Forest, are cooperating this year in the sale of about 900,000,000 feet of timber.

Last fall the Forest Service was requested to aid these farmers in disposing of a considerable amount of timber on their claims. It developed that there were approximately 200 settlers who owned about 300,000,000 feet of timber which they desired to dispose of as a unit in order to attract some company capable of handling the entire proposition. They were, however, unable to agree upon a satisfactory price. The project had been worked up by the local county agent, a former Forest Service man, from whom the request for help came.

Not Needed for Crops.

The Forest Service agreed to make an appraisal of the timber and to assist in drawing up a contract and sale conditions. The appraisal was made last spring and a price fixed of about $3.50 per thousand feet. Although the land is well adapted to agriculture, it will not be possible for the owners to put all of it into cultivation for a number of years. Consequently it is to their advantage to devote it to growing timber until such time as it is needed for raising crops. The stand consists of yellow pine of a good quality and contains a large number of trees just below merchantable size which will make rapid growth when the old timber is removed. It is distinctly a case where it will pay the farmers to grow trees. These facts were explained to the members of the association and they quickly saw the advantage of handling the forest in the manner recommend-

Farm Woodland After Thinning.

ed. In order to save the young growth they agreed to sacrifice 30 cents per thousand on the stumpage price.

Co-operation Is Favored.

Farmers in general who own small bodies of timber will find it profitable to co-operate with their neighbors in marketing their grown timber. In many cases the individual amounts are too small, as in the above instance, to make it profitable for their owners to advertise for bids or for sawmills to come in. When care is taken in selecting and cutting timber a woodlot may be made a source of income to its owner for an indefinite period of years.

SUPERIOR GRIT FOR POULTRY

Where Hard Material Is Supplied the Gizzard Is Made to Function More Accurately.

When grit for the poultry is purchased only grit of known hardness should be employed; always the greater the quantity of grit found in the droppings the greater the evidence of its softness. Hard grit is slowly voided, therefore the gizzard is made to function more accurately, and every organ of the hen, in consequence, functions more thoroughly. Less unassimilated feed is thrown off and more eggs result from perfectly ground and therefore assimilated feed. Naturally there is less feed required where all the feed is digested—nearly all farm fowls, except where hard grit is provided, are wasteful in this respect.

QUITE EXPENSIVE OATS

The actual cost of producing a bushel of oats in Missouri this year was 75 cents, which does not include 7 cents a bushel for hauling to the elevator. The rent was figured at $6.83, cost of planting at $6.08 and the cost of harvesting at $7.71 per acre, or a total cost of $20.68, which yields 27½ bushels.

FARMER NEEDS LETTER-HEAD

One of Neat and Attractive Appearance as Important as It Is for Progressive Merchant.

The progressive farmer needs a neat, attractive letter-head for his business correspondence just as badly as the progressive merchant or other business man needs one. It is also one of the best advertising projects available.

Record of Farm Business.

A few minutes given at a definite time each day will keep a record of the farm business; and with accurate figures at the end of the season a man can see at a glance where he is making money and where he is losing it.

Roadside Tree Planting.

Roadside tree planting had best not be in formal rows, but in groups or as a specimen tree at irregular intervals. Street trees should be in straight rows of the same species for ten or twelve blocks.

WAR ON MOLES NETS PROFIT FOR FARMER

Fur of Animal Found to Be of Considerable Value.

Annual Damage by Rodents to Crops and Grain in the United States Is Roughly Estimated to Amount to $300,000,000.

Moleskins obtained from animals killed in the crusade fostered by the biological survey, United States Department of Agriculture, against crop-destroying animals have netted $50,000 to $60,000 a year to farmers of Oregon and Washington. Moles and the many kinds of rodents do serious damage to grass and grain, and a campaign of extermination was started against them through co-operation of the biological survey and the states relations service. As a by-product of extermination the fur of the mole was found to be of value. The pelt of the northwestern mole is superior to that of the Scotch mole, which is gen-

Some American Moles Are Larger and Have Finer Pelts Than the European Animals Which Now Furnish the Bulk of the World's Supply of Moleskins.

erally used for fur garments. The northwestern moleskins have recently sold at from 50 to 60 cents apiece and have been in great demand.

The total annual damage by rodents to crops and grains in the United States is estimated roughly at $300,000,000. This is being cut down by systematic poisoning campaigns in various sections. The territory covered in these campaigns in the last year amounted to about 34,000,000 acres. The saving to crops in the destruction of moles and of such rodents as prairie dogs, ground squirrels, pocket gophers, and jack rabbits is estimated to be $10,000,000 a year.

RATS CAUSE ENORMOUS LOSS

Damage in Minnesota Estimated at $12,000,000 Annually—Rodents Also Spread Disease.

Entomologists of the department of agriculture of the University of Minnesota say that Minnesota's financial loss from the depredations of rats is from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 annually. State directors of agricultural extension work have estimated the losses in Montana at from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000; in North Dakota at $6,000,000 or more; in Kansas $12,000,000; in California $20,000,000 and in Wyoming and Nevada at from 10 to 15 per cent of the value of all crops.

"In addition to this monumental loss of food products," says F. L. Washburn of the division of economic zoology, University Farm, "rats spread disease, and efforts are being made by our state and city boards of health to reduce the number of these dangerous and destructive animals.

"Every citizen of Minnesota should feel the responsibility of doing his or her part by making new buildings ratproof and by eliminating rubbish which harbors rats, as well as by an active campaign leading to their destruction both by trapping and poisoning."

PREVENT SPREAD OF DISEASE

Of Greatest Importance That Carcasses of Dead Animals Be Buried or Burned.

When it is considered that the spores of anthrax may be distributed to live stock through the feces of cats, dogs, hogs, chickens and flies it is more readily apparent that carcasses of animals dead of disease should be burned as speedily as possible. Most of these disease carriers come in close contact with the larger domestic animals and thus the direct transmission of germs from their body surfaces is possible and also it is known that they are more than likely to contaminate water courses. It is possible that many cases of anthrax may be attributed to the common house fly.

LUBRICATION FOR MACHINERY

One of Biggest Things About Farm Implements—Oil Is Always Cheaper Than Gears.

Lubrication is one of the biggest things about farm machinery, and the faster the machinery runs the more important is lubrication. If you let your wagon or mowing machine run dry you will have little business trying to make a tractor do good work and stand up to the gaff for very long. Oil is always cheaper than gears. Use it.

WEED SEEDS HARM WOODLOTS

Just as Important to Eradicate Noxious Plants There as It Is in Any Family Garden.

It is just as profitable to remove weed seeds from the woodlot, as it is to weed the garden; besides you can burn the wood from the crooked, defective trees, and from those that are not good timber species.

Careful Planning of Work.

Most of the things put off till tomorrow should have been done yesterday. A careful planning of work this winter will enable you next spring to do today's job today.

Comfortable Hens.

"A hen that is comfortable and happy is undoubtedly more profitable than one that is uncomfortable," says Prof. A. G. Phillips of Purdue university.

Modern Farm Conveniences.

No matter how modern the farm machinery may be, it isn't a modern farm if the house hasn't modern conveniences.

Death Warants for Cows.

Death warrants can be issued on unimpeachable evidence for cows whose records have been studied in cow-testing associations.

Early in the winter special attention should be given to egg production to get the ducks laying early.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—Sale of bag lots of nearby wheat, by sample, at $1.65@1.70 per bushel.

Sales of cargoes on grade at $1.80 per bushel for No. 4 red winter, garlicky and $1.75 for No. 5 red winter, garlicky, and $1.85½ for No. 3 red winter, garlicky.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 2 or better, for domestic delivery, is quoted at $1.10 per bu.

Cob corn, new, because of its heavy moisture content, is selling at around $3.75 to $4 per barrel for prime new yellow arriving here by wagon or truck.

Oats—No. 2 white, 65c asked; No. 3 white, 63 asked.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $1.75½; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, $1.85@1.90.

Hay—No. 1 timothy (nominal) $33.50@34; standard do, $33@33.50; No. 2 timothy, 32@32.50; No. 3 do $26@28; No. 1 high clover mixed $30@30.50; No. 2 light do mixed $28@29; No. 1 do mixed, $29@29.50; No. 2 do mixed, $25@27; sample hay $20@25.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $17; No. 1 do do, $16; No. 1 wheat, $14.50@15; No 2 do, $13@13.50; No. 1 oat (nominal) $18@18.50; No. 2 do, $16@17.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 64@65c; do choice, 62@63; do, good, 60@61; do prints, 65@67; do, blocks, 64@66, ladies, 36@38; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 34@35; Ohio rolls, 33@34; West Virginia rolls, 33@34; store packed, 28.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 75c; Western, firsts, 73; West Virginia, firsts, 73; Southern firsts, 71.

Live Poultry—Chickens—Young large, 30@; do, staggy, poor, 28; old roosters, 20; old hens, over 4 lbs., 30; do do, small, 28@29; White Leghorn hens, 28; young White Leghorns, 1½ lbs., 28. Ducks—Muscovy and mongrel young, 27@28c; White Pekings, young 30; puddle, 4 lbs. and over, 27@28; do smaller poor, 25@26. Turkeys—Choice heavy, 40@42c.

Potatoes—White—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, per 100 lbs., $2; Jersey, per 150-lb. sack, $2.75@3; Eastern Shore, McCormicks, 100 lbs. $1.50@1.60. Sweets—Yellow, No. 1, per barrel, new, $3@3.50; yellows, Anne Arundel, per barrel, $3.50@4; Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware, per barrel, $3@3.50; native, per bushel, 50@60c. Yams—Fancy, bright, per barrel $2.75@3.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, $2.10 spot c. i. f. track New York, and No. 2 mixed durum, $2.07 c. i. f. to arrive.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.11¼, and No 2 mixed, $1.10¼ c. i. f. New York 10-day shipment.

Oats—No. 1 white, 65½@66c.

Pork barely steady; family, $45@49

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 64½@65c; do do (92 score), 64; do, firsts (88 to 91 score), 48@62½; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra, firsts 83@85c; fresh gathered, firsts, 77@81; state, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, first to extras, 86c @$1; state, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery browns, extras, 90@93; state, Pennsylvania and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 77@88.

Cheese—State, whole milk, firsts sold, specials, 27@28c; do average run 24@25; state, whole milk, flats, current make, specials, 24@25; do, average run, 22½@23; state, whole milk twins, held, specials, 26½@27½; do average run, 24@25.

Dressed poultry irregular; roasting chickens, fresh, 33@41c; turkeys, 4@55.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat, No. 2 red winter, $2.08@2.13; No. 2 red winter garlicky, $1.94@1.99.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, 82@84c; do current receipts, 80; Western, extra firsts, 82@84; do, firsts, 77@80; fancy selected, packed, 93@94.

Potatoes—Pennsylvania, per 100 lbs. $1.75@2.40; Jersey, No. 1, per basket 60@80c; do, No. 2, 30@40.

Cheese—New York, whole milk fancy, flat, current make, 24½@55c; common to good, 22@24; fancy, flat held, 27½; do, common, 25@27; long horn, 27@27½; daisies, 26½@27½.

Corn, as to grade and location, $1.14 @1.16, the latter for No. 1 yellow.

Oats—No. 2 white, 67@67¼c; No. 3 white, 66@66½.

Butter—Western, creamery, extra 64c; nearby prints, fancy, 72@75.

Live Poultry—Spring fowls, no Leghorn, 30@37c; White Leghorns, 33@35; spring chickens, not Leghorns 28@32; do White Leghorns, 30@31 turkeys, 40@43; old ducks, 30@32 spring ducks, 32@34; muscovy ducks 25@27; geese, 25@30.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE.—Calves—Veal, choice per lb., 17½@18c; ordinary to medium, per lb., 10@15; heavy, smooth fat, per head, $25@30; rough, per head $15@20; common, thin, per head, $10@12.

Lambs and Sheep—Sheep, No. 1, 5@6c; old bucks, 4@5; common, 2@3 lambs, spring, choice, 12@13; fair to good, 9@11; common, thin, 6@8.

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Bulk grassers and short feds, including Western $8.50@12; choice cows and best heifers and canners steady, others slow to unevenly lower; comparatively few cows above $8.50; common and medium $5.25@7.50; fat, heavies, $1 lower stockers and feeders steady.

Hogs—Bulk of sales, $12.75@13.50 pigs, 25c lower; bulk desirable 100 to 125-pound pigs, $13@13.25.

Sheep—Bulk natives, $11@12.25 fat sheep generally 50c lower; choice handy weight ewes, $6; bulk native ewes, $5@6.

Fifty-Fifty.

Little Homer, while out walking with his mother one day, cried for candy. She bought some, but didn't give him the bag. When he cried again she said: "Homer, who paid for it?" He replied: "Who cried for it?"

Synchronelty

Married life will never be a complete success until the baby and its parents get sleepy at the same time. —Boston Transcript.

Slovak Grace in the Fall Modes

Among the novelties that have been launched for the fall, observes a Paris fashion correspondent, are a number of dresses and coats that show the present embroideries of Czecho-Slovakia. This idea was first exploited by Jeanne Lanvin at her August openings in 1919, but at that time this maker was entirely alone in using distinctly Czecho-Slovak patterns and colorings. Since then many other

Gray Jersey Dress Embroidered in Black.

dressmakers have taken up the idea, and now the fashion is in full swing. This is an interesting example of the way in which a fashion, if good, will live, no matter how extreme it may appear. It may not endure in its original form, perhaps because of its extremeness, but its offspring are met for many a day. So few worthy ideas are brought out that dressmakers are not willing to let a really good thing escape.

Influence Is Maintained.

We prophesied when this style first appeared that it would have a remarkable influence on fashions for a long time to come. While of a marked type, it was not bizarre in any way. The delicate thread embroidery was charming. Along with the black and white effects were lovely black embroideries on stone-colored cloths. This has developed into black or white embroideries on all tones of gray.

Lanvin developed her costumes of Czecho-Slovak inspiration in the form of a long coat or overdress with a tight underskirt. Some of the costumes even had the loose hanging trousers of the rustic goat herders. There were few women who cared to accept such an extreme movement in dress, so these were soon replaced by a short, tight skirt falling below a long tunic. The tunic did not allow more than a few inches of the underskirt to show. A great deal still is made of skirts of this type. The peasant or chemise type of overdress girdled at a low waistline has passed through many evolutions.

There is great variety in the embroideries from this new republic, as many different peasant peoples have been thus brought together. A dominant note is the black and white embroideries, which may be, according to the original Moravian dress from which they are taken, either black on white or white on black.

We now see the influence of the picturesque dress of these countries in both tailored suits and dresses. These ideas are carried out clearly and definitely, so that there is no mistaking the source from which they come. So distinctive are they that they would be completely spoiled if combined with any other motif. This idea is emphasized in colorings as well as embroideries. Its influence appears in the use of bright red as a trimming on dark suits. Plentiful use is made, too, of the white and black embroideries of the Moravian and the brilliant red, white and black geometrical patterns of the southern Slavic people.

Craze for Combinations.

A strong feature in the fashions of the moment, which is doubtless an outcome of the Czecho-Slovak movement, is the craze for combinations of black and white. This is another thing which goes to prove the far-reaching effects of a fashion rich in ideas. Launching such a style is like throwing a pebble into a pond. The circles widen continually. Each maker of clothes gets her individual impression.

Very lovely new dresses for tea dances are being developed in black with white embroideries, or in white with black. One of the most interesting frocks of this type has the new long sleeves, the high stock collar and the black embroidery on white.

Heavy white crepe de chine is a favorite fabric for black embroideries. And what could be more effective than a simple chemise dress of this silk, with touches of black? On a model of white crepe de chine elaborately decorated in black, the embroidery serves to accentuate the side panels. These side panels are among the most popular new features in clothes. A charming effect is obtained by trimming the high collar with a band of sable. Of course, so much embroidery adds greatly to the expense of the dress, but the woman in the home, as well as the professional dressmaker, can see the possibilities in this model. A very simple white silk dress may be made most effective with just a touch of black embroidery and perhaps a sash of black ribbon or a bit of black fur.

One of the loveliest frocks that Paris has sent us this season is developed in white crepe de chine and black velvet. It is made in this way: First a straight slip of the white silk with bretelle top has a wide band of black velvet placed around the top, passing under the arms. Over this is worn a separate skirt of silk, made entirely of loop panels attached to a belt. Each panel is edged with black velvet ribbon. Then there is a little overblouse fitted in at a low waistline. There are no sleeves and the overbodice is cut low under the arms to reveal the black velvet banding.

Hanging handkerchief points and cascading draperies continue popular. Skirts made with these offer an excellent opportunity for featuring contrasts of black and white.

Collar Adds Dainty Touch.

Mme. Jenny's clothes this season have proven even more successful than ever with Americans. The models are most attractive and at the same time wearable. She shows straight box jackets, with straight, short, narrow skirt, one-piece dresses with flowing panels starting from a low waistline, evening dresses having side trains and those having sashlike single strips of a contrasting color, also hung from one side. Many of her models show high collars. There is a particularly attractive Mme serge, having a high collar with a narrow plaited jabot of sheer white organdie. This jabot is attached to the top of the collar, so that about three inches of the organdie extends horizontally under the chin and the remainder cascades down the front of the suit. This form of collar ornamentation is even used on velvet dresses. Another interesting high collar is joined to the bodice in deep Van Dyke points all around the neck.

Lovely little suits that are simple and wearable, as well as very smart, are made with short box coats that

Frock of Heavy White Crepe de Chine Embroidered in Black.

have bell-shaped sleeves and high collars. Fur banding is placed all around such jackets. Sometimes they are fastened only by a single fur button at the neck. While bell-shaped sleeves are used in many of these models, others have the regulation coat sleeve. Both velvet and cloth are used for suits of this type.

Both suits, jackets and long coats show cape backs and short capes encircling the figure. One suit jacket has a gathering cape falling over the top of a high fur collar, across the back only, to well below the shoulders. Another model of interest has a cape attached at the edge of a high turnover collar, the cape hanging evenly ed up and held high around the face around the figure. It may be gather- if desired.

Golf Cape Again in Favor

Garment After Long Lapse in Popularity Promises to Be Strong Winter Fashion.

The golf cape is coming back this winter to its own after a lapse in popularity of many years, says a fashion writer in the Christian Science Monitor. It is coming back even more comfortable for the wearer and more charming for the beholder. The pendant hood with plaid lining which was once a striking feature of many golf capes is now replaced by the new great collar whose enveloping folds increase its warmth and its becomingness.

A plain soft material is generally used with a self-colored silk lining or with no lining at all, if a rougher goods is chosen. The color runs the scale from oxford gray to navy blue, with many soft tones and pleasing blends in greens and browns as well. The hat that goes so well with the cape is small and often of the same material. It is left to the plaid skirt and the bright ribbon at the neck of the sport blouse to give variety and vividness. Brogues with heavy stockings of mixed wools complete the costume.

Lightweight Fall Suits.

The lightweight fall suits which are appearing daily in greater numbers show every evidence of remaining true to fashion's predictions, for the coats are long, reaching far below the knee; They are fitted to follow the lines of the figure. They are belted at a low waistline and are worn over skirts that are without extra fullness and that are short, shorter, shortest, according to the stature of their wearers, and to some other things determined mostly by individual taste.

Ear Will Be Revealed.

The next season's coiffure will reveal the ear, so long dangling earrings will be fashionable.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(©, 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 21

THE TWELVE SENT FORTH.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 10.

GOLDEN TEXT—Then saith he unto his disciples, The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest. —Matt. 9:37, 38.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Luke 9:1-6; 9:1-29.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Sending Out Helpers.

JUNIOR TOPIC—The Twelve Apostles Sent Forth.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Heralds of the King.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Recruiting Christian Workers.

Having set forth the laws of the kingdom in the sermon on the mount and his power to administer the affairs of the kingdom in the miracles of the eighth and ninth chapters, Matthew now sets before us the methods which the king adopted in the propagation of the kingdom. The following divisions of the chapter suggest the dispensational aspects of the lesson:

I. Instructions Bearing Immediately Upon the Apostles' Work to the Death of Christ (vv. 1-15).

In strictness of interpretation these teachings have no application to any later period.

1. The ministers chosen (vv. 1-4). These 12 humble men were chosen and commissioned for the work of the propagation of the kingdom. They were not commissioned with church truth. These 12 stood in a peculiar relation to Israel.

2. The sphere of their mission (vv. 5, 6). They were only to go to Jews, and that to respectable ones. They had no message for gentiles or even Samaritans. After Pentecost this sphere was widened (see Luke 24:46-49; Acts 1:8). This would be a strange restriction to place upon ministers today, since the "middle wall of partition" was broken down by the death of Christ.

3. Their message (v. 7). "The kingdom of heaven is at hand." This meant that the promised kingdom of Israel was at hand, that Jesus Christ, the promised king, was present and ready to set up his kingdom if they were willing to have it. This differs widely from the message of the ministers today. After the church is translated, the same message will be taken up for a brief time by the believing remnant (see Acts 15:13-18; Rom. 11; Rev. 7).

4. The supernatural authentication of their mission (v. 8). They were clothed with power to work wondrous miracles. These wonderful works were really done by the twelve. Where is the minister today who is so foolhardy as to try to fulfill this?

5. Their maintenance (vv. 9, 10). They were to make no provision for their support, but to depend wholly upon the Lord who sent them. They had received the message and power gratuitously, and they were to give it in the same way (v. 9). Happy, indeed, would it be today if we had more ministers who were willing to trust the Lord for their support instead of bargaining for a stated salary. The way this could be remedied is for the churches with a liberal hand to support their ministers.

6. Responsibilities of those to whom the message was delivered (vv. 11-15). Upon entering the city or town they were to inquire for a reputable place to stay. Into that home they were to bring peace. If the people would not receive them or hear their message, they were to pronounce judgment upon them, and the turning of the Lord from them symbolized by the ministers wiping the dust from their feet when turning from the people who had rejected their message.

II. Instructions Concerning the Testimony from Pentecost Onward (vv. 16-23). After Pentecost, testimony for Christ would be fraught with great danger. Both Jews and gentiles would assail the messengers with the most bitter persecutions. They were scourged in the synagogues before heathen magistrates. Instead of bringing peace into the homes they brought divisions of the fiercest kinds among families. In their defense they were to rely upon the Holy Spirit to aid them. These conditions were literally fulfilled in the period from Pentecost to the destruction of Jerusalem. Since the fall of Jerusalem no one has ever been scourged in a synagogue. Verse 23 seems to carry the work forward to the time of the preaching of the gospel of the kingdom in the tribulation times. The Lord's coming then is so speedy that their testimony is cut short.

III. Teaching Applicable in All Ages (vv. 24-42).

The disciple has the position of oneness with his master. He is to courageously declare the whole counsel of God, though most violently opposed, knowing "that all things work together for good to them that love God." Though their testimony be met with the most bitter opposition, they should not be surprised or discouraged, for so completely is the Lord identified with his disciples that he accepts treatment of the disciples as treatment of himself.

The Happiness of Eternity.

Holy Scripture does not furnish any loftier description of the happiness of eternity than that it shall be spent before the throne of God, in whose presence is fullness of joy, and at whose right hand there are pleasures forevermore. If our evils on earth are like those of exiles who are suffering exclusion from the joys of home, our restoration to the lost blessedness of paradise must consist in readmission to free communion, a nearer than that which Adam lost, with our once grieved but now reconciled Father and Lord.—Malcolm MacColl.

Horse Sentenced to Die.

A race horse was tried by court-martial and sentenced to death by the Bolsheviki on a charge of having won a cup offered by the former czar and so "having had dealings with the old regime."

The Only Way.

"My wife never once answered me back, wanted her own way or failed to try to please me in all ways."

"How did you ever manage to accomplish all that?"

"I never married."

BROWN & SMITH

We have just received another shipment of

Selz Men's Dress Shoes

Blacks and Tans, Blucher and Bal style, English and semi-English lasts. Sizes 5½ to 11. Made of good serviceable leather. Goodyear welt.

An honest $8.00 value at

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Get all the good out of your New Sweaters by buying NOW.

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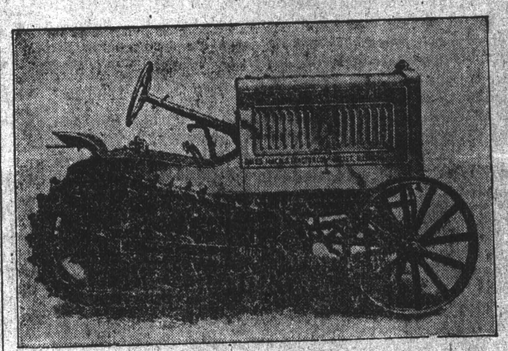

The United States Government by means of the Department of Agriculture, has been looking into the tractor question, and its bulletins clearly proves that the satisfied tractor owner—men who say that the tractor has paid—are men who own the BETTER CLASS of tractors. The successful man has learned years ago that he can't get something for nothing. No one can. The reason the BATES STEEL MULE costs more is that it is worth more. Skilled factory procedure, quality production and the most modern Machinery enables us to save money at every turn, yet the BATES STEEL MULE cost slightly more in the beginning to build but considerably less in the long run to own. It's just another case where a seemingly higher priced article is far cheapest to own when you come to actually USE it.

The Bates thoroughbred quality comes not from mere claims, but from what's put into it. Every part that goes to make up the BATES STEEL Mule is put there by long field experience. There isn't a part that isn't time-tried and tested. There isn't a part that experience hasn't dictated the shape and size of; and in it all there isn't one superfluous part, nor one part that isn't capable of standing up under twice the strain it gets in actual use. These are things experience and practice have distracted. The BATES comes to you as a fulfillment of your desire for a tractor that will endure. Price is what we pay for a thing. Value is what we get out of it. Consider your tractor from what you will get out of it, consider how many working days you have when the ground is wet, consider the operations where you cannot afford to pack your seed bed, and consider how constantly and economically they must be performed even in rush times, you will then see why the BATES STEEL MULE is the biggest value offered in any tractor on the American market today.

Moses & Hancock

Appomattox, Va.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

F. C. MOON A. L. PITTS, JR.

MOON & PITTS

Attorneys-at-Law

Offices at

BUCKINGHAM, C. H.

And

SCOTTSVILLE, VA.

Main Offices at Scottsville, Va.

W. D. DUIGIUD

Successor to Geo. A. Duiguid & Son

Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director

Long Distance Phone 111

Lynchburg, Va.

A. H. CLEMENT

Attorney-at-Law

Appomattox, Va.

Practice in the courts of Appomattox Buckingham, Campbell and Amherst.

DR. L. L. GAYLE

DENTIST

Office Over Babcock's Store

Appomattox Courthouse Virginia

S. L. FERGUSON

Attorney-at-Law

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